

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1919.

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Are Good

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON INDUSTRIAL SLACKNESS.

WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS ACCUSED OF SLOWING DOWN.

A SYSTEM OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS ANNOUNCED.

London, August 18.

In the course of his speech on the industrial position, in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised exchange difficulties. He said the sovereign to-day was worth less than 17s. 6d. in America, which was due to the fact that we were not paying for imports with exports. The only alternative to increased production was to quit the country. The Premier mentioned among the reasons for decreased production the difficulties in transition from war, lack of labour, and also the fact that everybody's nerves were jaded and torn after the strain of war. Everybody was complaining of everybody else. Some complained of Providence. But these tendencies were world-wide and would pass. The world was suffering from shell-shock on a big scale. One of the arguments in favour of reducing the hours had been that it would not involve a reduction of output. The fact was that there had been a reduction in output, in almost mathematical proportion to the diminution of hours. Deliberate slowing down was not confined to workers. There were evidences of it among employers and managers. He stigmatised as a dangerous fallacy the theory "The less you worked the more work there was for everybody." Deliberately to reduce output meant all-round unemployment on a gigantic scale. (Cheers.) The absolute necessity of everybody pulling together must be brought home to the whole country in order to enable the people to shake off the fatal lethargy and slackness which were depressing production and imperilling the most vital interests of the nation. But Labour said: "We realise the need of production, and we don't believe in direct action" (Cheers)—but we are human and cannot work with a will unless the conditions are fairer and more satisfactory. We must, said the Premier, examine that attitude honestly and squarely; not in a spirit of resentment, but in the spirit of justice and comradeship created by the war. He appealed to the employers and workers to press their claims in that spirit. We must demonstrate to the world the British traditional power of solving difficulties without resort to anarchy—merely by an appeal to common-sense and an innate spirit of fair play.

The Premier admitted that before the war hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men worked hard for wages which were a disgrace to the flag they fought for, but Labour's gains in the last two or three years had been enormous. Average wages had been more than doubled and hours diminished by four weekly. The war taught our soldiers that positions were easier to capture than to retain. That was the lesson for Labour, who captured more advanced positions in war-time than ever before.

The Premier announced that a joint Industrial Council had come to an agreement on hours and wages which would be embodied in Bill to be introduced to-morrow. Substantially, the Bill meant a 48-hour week, with few exceptions, and a living wage in all industries. He urged that steps be taken to humanise industry by seeking the co-operation of the workers regarding conditions of work. He denied that he had committed the Government to accept every recommendation of the Sankey Report. However, the Government accepted the policy of State purchase of mineral rights in coal, and proposed that a fund be raised out of the royalties to improve the housing and general amenities of the miners.

(Section missing here.)

The Premier announced that the Government would take effective measures against dumping. The Board of Trade would be given power to shield unstable industries by prohibiting imports, except by licence, of the products of these industries, and by preventing excessive imports of such products. Where import prices were lower than here, an import duty would be charged for the licences. Care would be taken that no undue profit was made at the expense of the community. The tests as to whether an industry was unstable would be whether it was essential for the war, whether the war revealed an inadequate supply of such goods, whether the Government had to foster it in war-time and whether, if the Government support were withdrawn, the industry could maintain itself at the level of production during the war shown to be essential to the national life.

NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRIES.

A DEMAND FOR CONSULTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

London, August 18.

A memorial signed by representative bankers, merchants and traders of the City of London has been forwarded to the Premier. It protests against nationalisation of mines and other industries until the people of the country have expressed their opinion thereon.

WHEAT PRICES FIXED.

London, August 18.

The Wheat Commission to-day fixed the following prices for imported wheat per 480 lbs.:—Canadian, 52/6 to 60/-; American, 54/- to 60/-; Australian (sound but untreated), 61/4, treated 60/-; Argentine, 59/-.

THE ALLIES AND RUMANIA.

Paris, August 18.

The Council of Five has received a telegram from the French General Graziani, Chief of the Inter-Allied Military Mission in Budapest, announcing perfect accord between the Mission and the Hungarian Military Command. (Hans.)

AMERICAN FIRM TO BUILD FRENCH HOUSES.

Paris, August 18.

The French Government has contracted with a big firm in New York for the erection of 2,000 dwellings in the devastated regions of France. (Hans.)

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ANGLO-PERSIAN TREATY.

CRITICISM FROM PARIS.

Paris, August 18. The agreement negotiated by Great Britain with Persia caused considerable stir in Allied diplomatic circles in Paris. Deep disappointment is felt among the advocates of the League of Nations. Many diplomats are wondering whether President Wilson will recognise the agreement, as in everything but name Persia is now a British Protectorate. (Hans.)

THE CRITICS ANSWERED.

London, August 18. In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Harmsworth said it was proposed to lend Persia two millions sterling at seven per cent, secured on the Persian revenues, with a view to enabling Persia to initiate contemplated reforms. The Government was pledged to assist Persia to re-establish herself on a sound basis. There was not the slightest foundation for the suspicion that the Government had proposed, or that the Persian Government would have consented, to the creation of anything in the nature of a British Protectorate. The attitude of the Persian Cabinet in negotiating the present agreement, and in the impending visit of the Shah to Britain, were a sufficient answer to such insinuations.

A FRANCO-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Paris, August 18. A Franco-American Congress will open at Toul on September 21 for the purpose of discussing the utilisation of French waterways from the viewpoint of navigation and power possibilities and the betterment of agricultural provisions. (Hans.)

FRENCH PRESIDENT VISITING ALSACE.

Paris, August 18. President Poincaré has left Paris on an eight-days' visit to Alsace Lorraine. He will unveil a monument at Buzvillers to the memory of the hostages shot by the Germans and confer the Cross of the Legion of Honour on Strasbourg, Phalsbourg and Bitche. (Hans.)

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PENANG TRADE OUTLOOK.

Singapore, August 20. At the Penang Chamber of Commerce half-yearly meeting it was reported that trade was prosperous and the prospects good.

FAREWELL GATHERING AT JOHORE.

Shanghai, August 20. There was a very large attendance of official and unofficial Consuls at Johore, at a farewell at Home given by the Governor.

THE SHANGHAI TAXATION PROBLEM.

Shanghai, August 20. The Municipal Council announces its intention not to further negotiate but to enforce immediate payment of taxation from the Chinese.

SHANGHAI RECLAMATION SCHEME.

Shanghai, August 20. The Bund reclamation project is to be finished in six months.

MOTOR CYCLIST KILLED.

Singapore, August 19. A European assistant employed on the Bukit Sembawang Rubber Estate has been found dead on the road. A wrecked motorcycle was lying nearby and it is believed he may have collided with a ricksha.

JAPANESE CRUISER AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, August 19. The Japanese cruiser Iwate has arrived here.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Shanghai, August 20. Luk Ching-cheong has wired that the Austrian Treaty will be signed on the 26th, and he will return to China after that date.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Shanghai, August 20. The south-west requests that Wu Chin-ah, Wong Ching-ting and Koo Wei-kwan be appointed as representatives of China in the League of Nations.

U. S. SQUADRON COMING EAST.

Information from the Diplomatic Office, Peking, states that the U.S. Squadron coming to the East is to consist of the battleship *Mississippi* and other smaller ships.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

London, Aug. 18.

The Premier, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, dealt with the country's trade and industrial position. He complained that some people expected industry and production to be normal as soon as the war was over. These people did not realise the magnitude of the last five years' disturbance. The aggregate direct cost of the war to the world was forty thousand millions sterling. How could the world return to normal immediately that expenditure was over? It would take just as long to adapt the machinery and workshops of the country to peace as it took to turn them to war. The Premier mentioned that among the paralysing elements for trade immediately after the war was the fact that contractors were shy of orders owing to rising prices of material of which there was a shortage. There was also the shortage of labour and transport difficulties. However, now over three and a half millions of men had been demobilised, of whom only 300,000 were not absorbed industrially, so contractors could safely launch out without the ice cracking under them. He emphasised the fact that an adverse balance of trade must be faced because we could not prosper without recovering our international trade and indeed without increasing it. Our adverse balance of trade before the war was £150,000,000 sterling; now it was £300,000,000. That chasm must be bridged, because at the bottom of it was ruin. He reminded the House that there had been an almost sensational decrease in output, which is now less than ever. In every branch of production, except agriculture, we are spending more and producing less. Take coal: before the war 27,000,000 tons were produced annually. This year, at the present rate, the figure will be 200,000,000 despite the greater number of men employed to-day. A ton cost 10s. to raise in 1913. To-day it costs 20s. That was not only partly responsible for the abnormally high prices of other articles, but it handicapped us in other countries where production was greater and cheaper. No tariff could remedy this.

RATTAN WORKERS' VENDETTA.

ANOTHER FATAL CASE.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The faction fight amongst the rattan workers is still going on, and the Police to-day have to report another stabbing case which resulted in the death of a Chinese, last night.

Up to the time of going to press yesterday, the officials were unable to state exactly the cause of the trouble, but this morning, investigations have thrown some light on the matter. It appears that there are two rattan workers' guilds, one of which is an old-established concern and the other of more recent formation. A short time ago, the latter requested the former to send representatives to a meeting to discuss the question of an increase in wages. The request was refused, and, apparently, the meeting did not take place. This enraged the members of the younger society.

and they threatened to take extreme measures if the refusal were persisted in. No reply was accorded to this ultimatum, with the result that the threats have been carried out, as reported.

It should be mentioned that the two guilds in question, in addition to being in the nature of a workers' union, are secret societies, and the reluctance of the men in custody to divulge information makes the work of the Police, in dealing with the matter, extremely difficult. As an instance of this, there is the case of the man Tang Pan of No. 8, Shanghai Street, Yaumati, who was stabbed in the back, on Friday last. This man secluded himself in his house for three days, preferring to treat his wounds in his own crude manner, rather than seek medical assistance from the authorities, which, of course, he knew would lead to his being placed in the witness box, later on, to give evidence. Indeed, it was only by a smart piece of work by the Yaumati Police that the man was located before he had time to leave the Colony for his native village.

The Police authorities are taking every possible means to get at the root of the matter, and members of the Force have been at work night and day in their endeavours to put an end to the outrages. The latest victim, referred to above, is a Chinese named Chan Tim, aged 35, who was a rattan splitter employed in the Kwong Fat Hing rattan shop, situated at No. 15, Cheong Ching Street. He was found suffering from stab wounds in the back and on the left wrist, and died in the ambulance whilst being conveyed to hospital. The wounds were inflicted with a dagger, by a man who chased the deceased into a latrine situated at No. 256 Queen's Road West, at about nine o'clock last night. The attack was witnessed by the caretaker of the latrine. The deceased was unable to give any information as to his assailant before he died.



10

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—Screening of "Hearts of the World" 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

NOTES.

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BOSTON.PEACE TREATY AND GERMAN
SHIPS.UNITED STATES AND
ALLIES.Archibald Hunt writes in the *Daily Telegraph* as follows—

Under the Peace Treaty Germany and Austria-Hungary will surrender all their sea-going tonnage to the Allies, and it is natural that some curiosity, if not anxiety, should be felt in this country as to the disposal of these vessels, amounting in the aggregate to about 5,000,000 tons. The people of these islands are particularly interested in this question, first, because they live by ships, and, secondly, because in order to promote the Allied cause, they exposed, without reservation, the whole of their mercantile tonnage to attack during the submarine campaign, and lost over 7,000,000 tons as a result of enemy action. The losses far exceeded those of all the other Allies combined.

In these circumstances we are particularly concerned in the disposition of the German shipping surrendered under the Peace Treaty. It is not a shipowners' question, but a national question. Those owners who had their ships sunk have already received compensation—if inadequate compensation—under the War Insurance scheme, and consequently it is a mistake to regard the matter as one of importance only to the shipping industry. It is a matter which touches the pocket of every taxpayer, especially as merchant shipping has now risen to a phenomenal price. Owing to the shortening of hours in shipyards, the raising of the wages of the workers, and the reduction of output per working hour, the tendency is for the cost of construction to continue to rise. It is in these circumstances a matter of vital importance to the British people that they should be able to secure at least their fair share of enemy tonnage.

TON FOR TON POLICY.

It is understood that agreement has been reached as to the basis of distribution, the following principles having been accepted:

1. Each of the Allies will retain the enemy tonnage in its possession, that is, the ships captured or interned during the war.

2. The remainder of the enemy tonnage will be shared by the Allies on the ton for ton principle, each country receiving compensation in proportion to the losses which it sustained owing to enemy action.

3. The ships retained by each Ally in accordance with (1) will be offset against the losses, and if the interned ships exceed the losses, as in the case of the United States and Brazil, for instance, the excess will be paid for in cash into the Allied pool.

This settlement is in some respects unfavourable to this country, whose services in placing its merchant shipping at the service of the Allies have never been adequately appreciated. Only those connected with the shipping industry, who realise that without British ships the Allied armies could not have been maintained and the Allied populations preserved from starvation, can form a correct conception of the extent to which British merchant ships, manned by officers and men of incomparable courage and tenacity, contributed to the victory which has now been consummated. A peace treaty, as well as the settlements flowing from it, is necessarily a matter of compromise, since many Powers are involved, and the instrument which has been fashioned in Paris is no exception to this general rule. But in gaining acceptance of the ton per ton policy, some measure of justice has been secured for British maritime interests.

SHIPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is desirable that the misapprehension which apparently exists with reference to the attitude of the United States towards enemy ships interned in American ports should be removed. The sequence of events on the other side of the Atlantic goes some way to explain the decision which has now been reached. In the early days of the war, owing to the activity of the British Fleet, the enemy entered in ports of the United States a large number of vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of about 350,000. These ships included some of the first passenger liners of the Hamburg America and North German lines. So far as

WHY WE WON THE WAR.

PRAISE FROM BRITISH
SOLDIERS.

General Sir H. R. Horne, opening an ex-Service Men's Club and Institute, of which he is the President, at Northampton, said that he wanted to take that opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the character of the British soldier. As he watched the triumphal march of the troops through London earlier in the day, he said to himself, "I know, now, why we won the war." (Cheers.) The reason was apparent in the British character, in the men's faces, in their eyes, in their jaws, and it was that character that never knew when it was beaten, that pulled us through the critical days which came at the end of March and the beginning of April last year. Only the dogged determination of the British character saved the Empire then. Sir Douglas Haig's blunt statement to his Army that they were fighting with their backs to the wall, and that it was their business to stick it out would have created despondency in troops of a different type, but in the men under his command, he had exactly the opposite effect (cheers), and the moral of the British Army was never higher than in the really bad time experienced in March 1918. That was an extraordinary thing. (Cheers.)

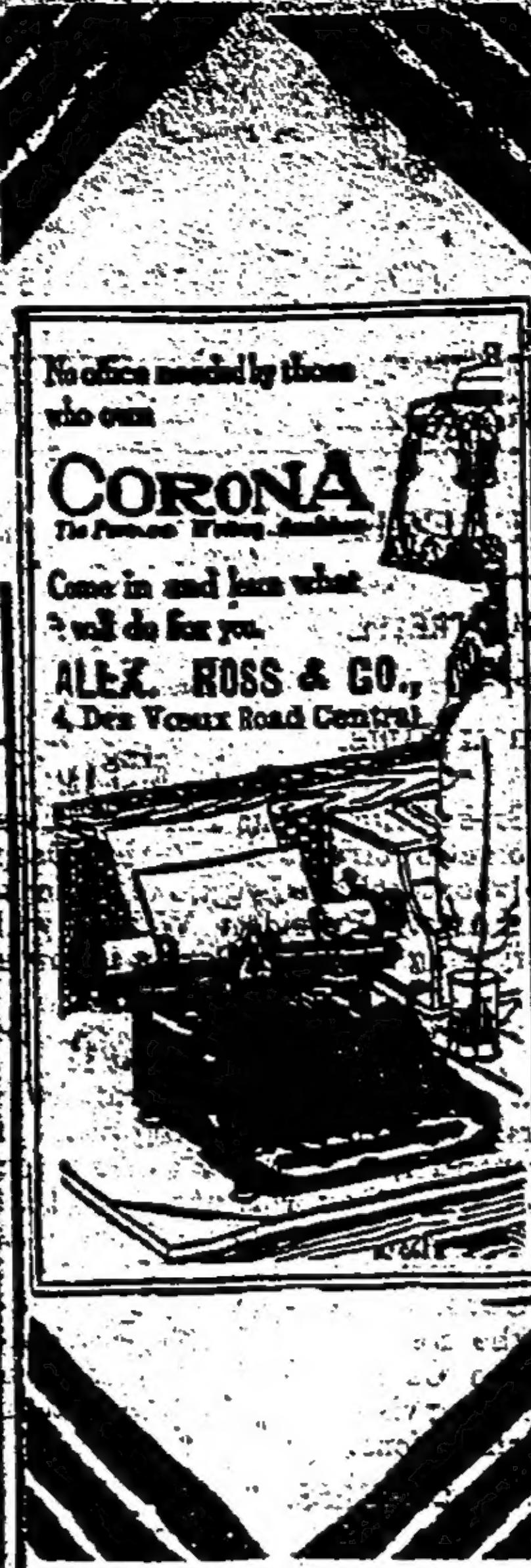
Any soldier was well aware of the value of such institutes as the one he was opening in enabling those who had served together to keep up the friendship, and in preserving the sense of comradeship they formed during the war. He warned them not to let the institute be turned into a political organisation (cheers), but to preserve it as an ex-Service men's institution. There was only one matter on which they were justified in combining, a matter on which it was impossible for them to think differently, and that was in seeing that those who had fought for England were fairly and justly treated. (Cheers.) Sir Douglas Haig was championing the cause of the ex-officer and ex-soldier, and was doing a great deal for them (cheers), and all knew Sir Douglas was a man who was not influenced in any way by any special political consideration. (Cheers.) But one anything in the nature of party politics was allowed to creep in at the front door of the club, comradeship and good fellowship would go out at the back. (Cheers.)

Many men who had served under General Horne formed a guard of honour, and he was photographed with them. The institute has already 1,600 members.

NEW IRISH JUDGE
The Irish Attorney-General, Mr. A. W. Samuels, K.C., M.P. for Dublin University, has been appointed a Judge in the High Court, and will go on Assize Circuit next week. He will be succeeded in the Attorney-Generalship by Mr. Denis Henry, M.P., Solicitor-General, whose present office will be filled by Mr. D. M. Wilson, K.C., M.P.LABOUR AND BRITISH
SHIPPING.

Nothing is to be gained by distorting this matter or by importing into it considerations which rest upon no solid foundation. Keen competition by sea with the United States must be regarded as one of the inevitable results of the war. But let us keep to facts. Messages from the other side of the Atlantic recently published have tended to hide the essentials of the present situation. We have emerged from the war with almost 15,000,000 tons of shipping, whereas five years ago we had upwards of 18,000,000 tons—for we have replaced a good deal of tonnage. The United States at the opening of the European war possessed about 2,000,000 tons of sea-going shipping, apart, that is, from vessels on the Great Lakes; the Americans now have about 5,000,000 tons.

A larger proportion of American tonnage is necessarily at sea at this moment, engaged in commerce carrying, because we are still preoccupied with the urgent problem of demobilising British, and particularly Dominion, troops and supplying the army of occupation. Furthermore, the amount of British tonnage now being employed is limited by number of circumstances. In the first place, scores of ships, after their exacting war service, are being reconditioned, and in the case of some vessels this involves structural alterations and other alterations relating to the labour conditions in the shipyards. Our work is concentrated upon the shipyards of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and

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RARE STAMPS.

RECORD PRICES AT AUCTION.

Nearly twenty years have elapsed since the rare postage stamp was declared to be as safe an investment as the Consul at an infinitely higher rate of interest.

To-day, says a correspondent of the *Sunday Times*, the real "rare aces" of the philatelist's desire have almost entirely disappeared from the stamp market, and it is only on infrequent occasions when more than an ordinary notable collection comes under the hammer, that they become the objects of spirited bidding in the auction room.

Precious stones, old masters, and first folios are plentiful nowadays in comparison with the Koh-i-noors of the stamp album. Never has the demand for the scarcer varieties of postage stamps by collectors been so keen, as evidenced by the prices realised at recent philatelic auction sales in London, Paris, New York, and elsewhere.

Perfect condition of the specimens is the "sine qua non" of the modern philatelist, who is prepared to pay to the full to secure this "desideratum." No longer is the serious collector content to give album space to imperfect stamps, however rare, but examples in really fine preservation readily command a heavy premium upon current catalogue quotations, with connoisseurs tumbling over one another to secure them.

WAR ISSUES.

The conditions apply equally to the American and Continental stamp marks, and not only to the classic and the old European States, but also in many instances to specimens issued within the last four or five years as a result of the world war, notably the historic occupation stamps of Samoa, Togo, New Britain, Baghdad and Bushire.

Over £10,000 was obtained at a London stamp auction recently, when a number of scarce items achieved figures far in excess of current catalogue valuations. A comparison of some of the prices is instructive, as indicating the trend of values in the stamp market to-day.

Catalogue
Auction
Price.

Cape of Good Hope 1861		
4d. "Woodblock"		
error, used	100	125
Great Britain 1867 1d.	12	58
used		
Great Britain 1d. R. Official, 1902	110	
Great Britain 1d. Board of Education official, 1902	60	80
Naples 1880 1/2 T. blue (arms), used	24	85
Tuscany 1852, 58 crazie (not fine)	16	31
Tuscany 1851, 2 soldini	8	40
Moldavia 1858, 27 paras	60	127
Moldavia 1858, 108 paras	60	146

"At the hotel Drouot, Paris, in May, a fine used pair of the rare 1-franc vermilion of France, 1849 (valued at £100 each) sold for no less than £456, plus tax. Even in Berlin and Vienna similarly high prices obtain, as it is obvious they must continue to do in view of the world shortage of rarities and the ever-increasing number of philatelicists."

NOT CONFINED TO RARITIES.

The boom in the stamp market, however, be it said, is by no means confined to rarities, but through the influx of new buyers created by the popular appeal of war stamps and the stamps of the Reconstruction period in course of issue, the demand for postage stamps for collections of all kinds is unprecedented, and values are increasing almost daily.

It is no uncommon thing for a war stamp issued but a few short years ago to change hands for from £100 to £150, and specimens less than six months old have sold for £50 and £60 each, so keen is the competition to secure the latest philatelic novelties.

Nor is there reason to anticipate anything in the nature of a slump, since even recently current stamps are being constantly rendered obsolete by the appearance of new varieties, which swell the market, and stimulate the interest of the many thousands of enthusiasts over whom the philatelic collecting fever

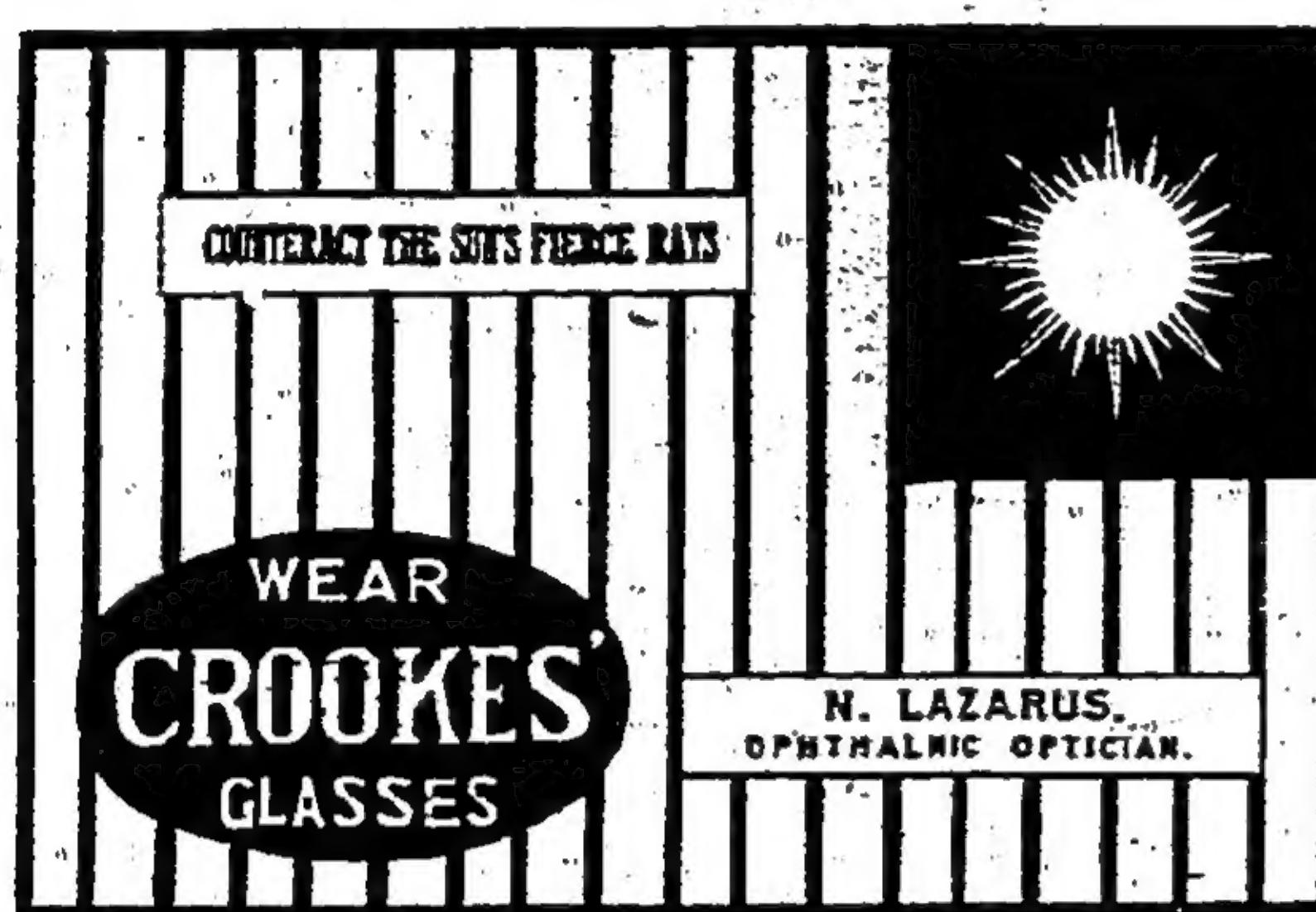
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GENERAL NEWS.

FAREWELL TO HINDENBURG.

Berlin, July 4.—A farewell dinner in honour of Field Marshal von Hindenburg on his retirement took place on July 2 at Main Headquarters, at Koberg. The entire Officers' Corps and all Headquarters officials were present. Before the banquet, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg presented Iron Crosses to about 200 officers and men. When darkness fell there was a tattoo, and the band played "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," "Ich bin ein Preuse," "Deutschland über Alles," and the "Wacht am Rhein." When the tattoo ended cheers were raised for Hindenburg. The farewell assumed the character of a truly patriotic festival," remarks the *Deutsche Zeitung*, "and as the patriotic songs rang out, Germany's past greatness and splendour rose before the eyes of those present."

PERFECT WIFE.

"My wife, in my estimation, is the most perfect woman I ever saw, heard of, or knew of." This is a passage from the will of Major Charles G. Baird, of New York, who was killed in action in France in April of last year. His will also contains the following: "She was endowed with marvellous courage, a very strong will, an intensely high ideal of honour. Our love never at any time diminished, but has grown always till I feel it has reached the point when it can reasonably be considered the acme of perfect love. I am the richest of men in that I am blessed with the truest and most honourable and loving wife in the world." Major Baird adds that he had never broken any pledge or promise to his wife, never told her any falsehoods, "except such as were necessary to buy her presents to surprise and cheer her."

ART TREASURES GOING.

The annual meeting of the National Art Collection Fund was held at Burlington House recently when Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education, spoke. In a statement of the Fund's achievements, it is commented that the Government grants for public art collections had either remained stationary or actually diminished. While the wonderful art treasures which have been collected in recent years

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1919.

POLITICAL INCONSISTENCIES.

We see from Home papers to hand that the Government was recently defeated on a division in the House of Commons on what is termed the Women's Emancipation Bill, a measure introduced by a Labour member. It was generally admitted that no political significance attached to the adverse vote, as there were very few members present and the Government had intimated that it intended bringing in its own Bill on the subject. The purposes of this Labour Bill were to enable women to hold civil and judicial offices, to amend the Representation of the People Act of 1918 by providing that a woman might have and exercise all such franchises as are conferred on men by that Act, and to remove the sex and marriage disqualifications with regard to women sitting and voting in the House of Lords. In other words, it was a fairly comprehensive "women's rights" measure, and we should imagine that its provisions would greatly please the suffragette faction.

Now, it will be interesting to analyse one aspect of this measure, so warmly supported by the Labourites, and at the same time to see how its underlying principle bears on the general Labour attitude on industrial questions. One of the disqualifications which the Bill proposed to remove related to the Civil Service. A woman, the Bill said, "shall not be disqualified from holding any official or judicial office or place of profit or trust under His Majesty." But it is significant that there was no mention in this Labour measure of industrial liberty, or, to use the Labour term, "emancipation." That, apparently, is, from the Trade Union point of view, a different story. And the thought naturally arises whether, in their anxiety for the emancipation of women from certain legal restraints and disabilities, the Labourites are prepared to advocate complete equality between men and women, whether they are willing to agree that women shall continue their work in all industries, and during the war, so that they shall not be deprived of a means of livelihood. We can answer that question in advance, for we know what the average Trade Unionist thinks about women in industry. The test we have mentioned is sufficient to demonstrate the inconsistency and insincerity of the Labour professors of liberalism embodied in this Bill—a woman may be good enough to serve the Crown in any post, but she is not fit for free, unrestrained entrance to the workshops of the country, no matter how capable she may have shown herself to be!

Though the Government defeat on the Bill was not of importance, it demonstrated lack of Ministerial co-ordination. One of the clauses of the Bill proposed the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women on the same conditions as men. The Government objected to that proposal on the ground that, if enacted, it would make an early dissolution necessary. On the other hand, there was the Government pledge, given during the election, of a further concession of equal rights to women, and in face of that pledge, many members of the Coalition would not cast a vote which might be construed as contrary to it. But the House was influenced by a desire to deprive the advocates of "direct action" of the weapons which they might manufacture from an apparent difference between Ministers in election times and Ministers in Parliament. As Lord Robert Cecil said, the great thing in the election was the recognition of Parliament by the people, and the great thing in the response of Ministers to that recognition is covered by their statement in the House of Commons that in

NOTES & COMMENTS.

TAIPO ROAD.

Motorists using the Taipo Road can appreciate the efforts which are being made to improve it, but they would like to see something done with the surface of the thoroughfare which would make it fit for travelling upon in wet weather. It is true that much has been done to widen the road and eliminate some of the most sharp, and dangerous corners, but though considerable stretches of it have been finished in this respect no steps appear to have been taken to put the road into decent repair. As a result, when there has been a little rain, portions are absolutely impassable by low-powered motor cars or motor bicycles, but, what is more important, the road is extremely dangerous. One can quite understand that while the thoroughfare has been in course of improvement it has been impossible to preserve the surface. What one would like to see, however, is the completed portions remetalled so that the bad patches might be gradually lessened. Many motorists' pleasure has been quite spoilt at the week-end on account of the bad state of the Taipo Road when there has been rain either on that day or a day or two previous. One can generally count on the road to Shatin and beyond Taipo as being good for motor traffic. These roads are as good as they are anywhere and they dry very quickly, but what a great disappointment the muddy Taipo Road is to the motorist. Apart from the fact that even in a high-powered machine there must be a very skilful driver at the wheel if the car is to negotiate safely this muddy, greasy road, no-one who cares anything for his car will risk driving it along this spot when there has been rain. If he does, the chances are that he will have a pretty big repair bill to foot. We do not wish unduly to find fault with our road surveyors; we are only voicing the desires of motorists when we ask that a good surface shall be put on the completed portions of the road as soon as is expedient.

At the Kowloon Bowling Green Club on Thursday at 7 p.m. a presentation will be made to Mr. A. A. H. Milroy by the members.

A Chinese named Li Kam, aged 30, has been sent to the Tung Wah Hospital suffering from injuries received due to falling from a gangway whilst carrying coal in Kowloon Dock.

At the Magistracy to-day, a small boy was charged, before Mr. N. L. Smith, with unlawful possession of a number of lottery tickets. A fine of \$50 was imposed or 14 days' hard labour.

The sailing of the C. P. O. S. Empress of Japan, which was scheduled to leave to-day, has been postponed. The vessel is still under Government requisition and the delay is due to Government requirements.

Li Tin, aged 16, employed as a cook on board the launch Tak Sang, fell into the hold of the launch and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to the Tung Wah Hospital where he received medical attention.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with stealing a chicken. Defendant said whilst he was walking along Canton Road, he was feeling a little hungry so he took the chicken. He was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

Eighty-four taels of raw opium were found in the hold of the s.s. Haitan. The drug was amongst some luggage belonging to a Chinese passenger, who claimed it as his property. He was immediately arrested. Mr. R. E. Lindsell fined him \$600, or four months' hard labour.

Mr. N. L. Smith to-day fined a Chinese \$100, or three months, for unlawful possession of a revolver and 54 rounds of ammunition. Defendant stated that he was formerly a cook on the Montague and the revolver and ammunition were given to him by a soldier. The weapon and the ammunition were found concealed in the side of a box.

Trade Inquiry Lists No. 121, issued by the American Consul's General, Hongkong, show that American concerns are seeking Hongkong connections as listed below:—General purchasing agents; galangal root; leather cloth; automobile tires; cigarette general import and export; telephones; tire rebuilding machinery; women's shoes.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning with stealing \$80 and three gold rings from another Chinese. Both defendant and complainant were coming from Singapore. Defendant borrowed a basket from complainant to use as a pillow, and during the voyage he broke open the basket and stole the money and rings. He was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

WAR SAVINGS.

MORE HONGKONG SUBSCRIPTIONS.

During May, June and July subscriptions to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association by its members amounted to \$150,210 (Hongkong Currency); \$70,890.74 (Straits Currency); £2,230 : 19 : 10 (Sterling).

These amounts were invested in Straits Settlements War Loan Bonds and British War Loan.

The membership of the Association is now 1306.

The total amount now subscribed is:—

Hongkong currency—\$2,774.60.

Straits currency—\$887,145.20.

Sterling—£2,230.19.10.

Chinese currency—\$1,000.

DAY BY DAY.

NEARLY ALL OF THE POOL ITEMS ARE STARTED BY MEN WHO HAVEN'T ANYTHING TO LOSE IN CASE OF A GENERAL SMASH.

Yesterday there was a clean bill of health in Hongkong.

The business at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board was of a purely formal character.

The wedding is announced to take place shortly of Mr. Harold Collins Pomeroy, electrical engineer, to Miss Eileen Patricia O'Sullivan.

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MODERN MODES.



NOVEL GOWN WORN AT THE RECENT HOME RACES.

The Cretonne Craze at Home.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANEOUS.

The boy William Roberts, who fell three hundred feet down the cliffs near Dover and escaped with a dislocated hip, is a plagiologist in his way. An almost identical feat is one of the traditions (it may almost be called one of the attractions) of Lulworth, where a placard on the beach calls attention to the fact that on September 7, 1899, a girl of eleven fell from the summit of the cliff, a descent of 350 feet, and escaped not only with her life, but without life-long injury. The miracle was attended by a coincidence, for Sir Frederick Treves, who was on the beach and attended to the injured girl, was interrupted in reading a book written by her father.

Peace hath her troubles although they are not so big as those of war (written a country correspondent). When our parish meeting discussed how we should celebrate peace, some of the speakers seemed to think that food and drink should be as plentiful as they are reputed to have been in London after the Battle of Agincourt. But who was to pay? It was decided that if possible a 1½d. rate should be imposed, and everybody was happy. Now peace has come, and the Parish Council met to deal with matters. Some elected persons found a rate unpopular, so a tremendous discussion ensued whether it could be dispensed with, but the chairman ruled not. Then we discussed whether a band could be afforded. Here we met the crowning calamity. Peace-day clashed with the local fixtures. The Prime Minister has been too quick for our village. We had fixed other amusements, and hoped August would be time enough for the national event. The secretary of our local sports wants us to approach the Government for an alteration of date, and his support of the Coalition Ministry trembles in the balance.

As an illustration of the amount of detail and care required in making a good penknife, a pamphlet on cutlery manufactured in Sheffield, issued by the development committee of the Sheffield City Council, states that after all the different parts of a four-bladed knife have been assembled on the cutter's bench there remain no fewer than 154 distinct operations to be performed. The variety of patterns of penknives is enormous. No maker seems able to give a reliable estimate of the figure, but it must run into scores of thousands. At one establishment alone more than 10,000 different patterns had been produced before the outbreak of the war, and the average number kept in stock was 12,000. Machinery has been perfected capable of both forging and grinding the finest grade of razors, and a recent development, which has added considerably to the volume of the trade in cutlery is the manufacture of cheap table knives and forks forged out of steel in a single piece by machinery. The discovery of stainless or rust-proof steel, made about five years ago by a Sheffield metallurgist, is also likely to add materially to the prosperity of the trade in cutlery.

According to the *Times* correspondent, the ex-Kaiser is extremely nervous and is said to fear being kidnapped if he shows himself beyond the walls of the castle, his idea apparently being that he might be carried off in a motor-car or that an aeroplane might descend and snap him up, and be off with its treasure like the fabled Roc of the Arabian Nights. We did not expect to find so quick a parallel to the case mentioned in a recent volume of reminiscences of the nobleman who fancied he was a grumb and went in mortal terror of sparrows. It must be realized, however, that aircraft do constitute a real difficulty when the question of the ex-Kaiser's future comes to be considered. St. Helena, only 1,200 miles from the African coast, is no longer a safe prison in days of submarines and airships. Nor, so far as one can see in any accessible work, on the face of the earth, is there any safe place to keep the ex-Kaiser. The *Times* correspondent, however, suggests that the best course is to keep him in a safe place, and then to let him go where he likes, as long as he does not interfere with the peace of the world.

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Monteagle	Oct. 23	Nov. 17
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Monteagle	Jan. 1	Jan. 25

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GERMANY'S POST-WAR TRADE

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DANGER OF DISAPPEARING MARKETS.

Some valuable information concerning the industrial position in the occupied territory of Germany was given by Mr. H. B. Fergusson at the conclusion of the quarterly meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce recently.

Mr. Fergusson, who has been Chief Technical Adviser to the British Military Governor of Cologne, and practically controlled all the large German factories in the occupied districts, said that Germany to no small extent depended upon the combining of her capitals and the pooling of her knowledge in the various industries for the success which she had met in certain of those industries. In the chemical industry, particularly, they had very wisely pooled all their knowledge so that all their factories worked with the maximum of efficiency.

They had what they called an *Interwirtschaft* in their various trades, and these bodies, though they did not interfere with the executives organization of the various factories and companies did regulate the prices at which articles were sold: the prices which they were willing to pay for raw materials, and did give to one another their trade secrets.

In the manufacture of explosives the Germans were much behind this country. On the whole he thought that the metal works were behind. Their cutlery industry in Solingen was not superior; in fact it was behind our cutlery industry in Sheffield. In textiles, of course, they could not touch us. So really we had very little to fear, except that in the handling of their raw materials they certainly used every labour-saving device to cut out the employment of labour as much as possible. In their power stations they were very efficient. Coal was taken from the mines without handling to certain stations where powerful engines—50,000 like turbines—generated power at two pence per horse power, which was equivalent to about a farthing per horse power.

They distributed power electrically and not mechanically, consequently industries consuming large quantities of power, such as electro-chemical products, electro-furnace products, aluminium, and so on, were carried on at less cost than was the case in this country, and at present we could not compete in those industries.

As to future trade with Germany, he said that he had met many Commissions and heads of large industries in this country in Cologne. They all wanted to sell something to Germany. They all wanted their own particular industry to be protected, but no one seemed to realize how Germany was going to pay for the goods. There was no doubt that Germany wanted such goods, but they did not know themselves how they were going to pay for them. We had got to realize somehow, or other that we must use the workmanship of German people to pay for what we had to sell to them. They had no raw material whatever; only a little potash, and in that industry the French wished to promote their fields in Alsace and Lorraine. In dyes we had found them up hand and foot, and they could hardly move, and in regard to coal they had no more than they could use for themselves.

He pointed out that British traders must be charitable to their French competitors in regard to Germany, and said that we had to look at the great war debt of that country and the only money

DR. THOMSON'S HOPES OF HIS DISCOVERY.

Great interest has been created among medical men by the discovery of Captain David Thomson, M.D., of the Military Hospital, Rochester Row, that vaccines for infectious disease can be effectively deprived of their toxins, or poisons, by a process which he has described in the *Laurel*.

"If the result are confirmed investigations," said a medical officer of health, "we are well on the road to the prevention and cure of most infectious diseases."

Speaking to a representative of the *Daily Mail*, Dr. Thomson with the modesty of the true scientist said:

"We must not expect miracles from this discovery, but it seems to me that it is a step in the right direction, and at any rate it opens up a new field for research. Our knowledge of immunity, or security from infection by disease germs, is slowly but surely advancing, and bacteriologists believe that some day they will be able to do wonderful things in the prevention and cure of infectious diseases."

When vaccines were first used great things were expected of them, but disappointment followed. Vaccines are very poisonous, and so far we have been unable to inject really large doses. It seems obvious that more immunity should result from a large than from a small dose of vaccine, and modern researches have strengthened this belief.

"The method I described removes the toxins effectively from all the germs with which I have so far experimented."

"Now that we have a Ministry of Health, untried as to money," writes a medical correspondent, "we are justified in expecting that such a discovery as that of Dr. Thomson should be fully and immediately investigated. We may have another destructive out-break of influenza next winter. Drugs have proved almost valueless in this disease, and our only hope lies in a vaccine which can be used in large enough quantity to confer protection."

wealth by the goods she could produce out of her own raw materials. We had got to see that the German people consumed as much as possible of our production. But the consumption of diamonds from South Africa, wool from Australia, tea from India, and cotton from Egypt we could not leave out.

We must also remember that at this moment the Americans and the Dutch and the neutrals had a lot of finished articles which Germany, due to the present rate of exchange, could put into neutral and Allied countries at a price we could not compete with. Rails were going into Holland at £8 sterling a ton. The only way we could compete with Germany was to take those rails from Germany at £8 and tender them.

If we shut our eyes and allowed America or Holland or any of the neutrals to make capital out of the war we should find that the markets would have lost us. He was only asking them to bear this in mind. It was the other side of the question. We must take German goods because one must realize that we could not unfortunately, go over there and sell things to Germany and take pounds sterling in exchange for ever. Something in the way of goods must come out. He did not think there was anything to fear from German competition. The only thing at present was that their rate of exchange enabled them to do it more easily than us.

HOME SPORT

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, July 3. The St. Andrew's meeting was concluded by a competition on the Eden Course, in which four of the leading Scottish players met four prominent English crackers. In the morning an 18-hole competition was played, and in this E. Ray accomplished a truly remarkable performance. He reached the turn in 33 and came home in 36, giving him a total of 71. But for his ball jumping out of the 9th hole his score would have been even better. This remarkable effort left him 5 strokes ahead of J. H. Taylor with 76, and then came A. Herd 77, J. B. Ayton with 78, H. Vardon with 81 and J. Braid with 83. This gave an aggregate to the English players of 305 strokes as against 317 by the Scottish trio. In the afternoon four ball matches were contested, in which Ray and Taylor of England beat Ayton and Herd of Scotland by one hole, whilst Braid and Duncan (Scotland) evened up matters by defeating Mitchell and Vardon.

CRICKET.

The big batting performance of the week was Ducat's not-out innings of 305 for Surrey against Oxford University. This is the highest score the Surrey cricketer and footballer has played, and as a result of this great innings, the table is still headed by Hendren of Middlesex with the remarkable average of 111.75. He is followed by Gunn of Notts, average 94.60, with Mead (P.) of Hampshire next on the list with 78.16. Ducat's average is 69, with Hirst coming next 61.50. In the bowling merit figures Northern players are more prominent, Parkin of Lancashire showing the way with 21 wickets for an average of 9.95. He is followed by Wooley of Kent, 37 wickets, average 11.40; and Rhodes of Yorkshire with 50 wickets at an average of 15.58.

LAWN TENNIS.

The first week of the All England Lawn Tennis Tournament has served to show how exceedingly strong the visiting players are. Naturally the first week's play savours something of a weeding out process, but there are always a few outstanding matches. One of these was that in which Mlle. Lenglen, the young French champion, beat Mrs. Larcombe, one of the main hopes of England. As Miss Ryan of California also beat Mrs. Parton early in the present week it becomes more apparent that one of these two visitors will oppose Mrs. Lambert Chambers in the champion-ship round.

Very great interest centred in the gentlemen's singles match between A.H. Gobert of France and G.L. Patterson of Australia. It was somewhat disappointing, certain decisions by the lineswoman, and linesman who subsequently took her place, unsettling both players. Ultimately the Australian proved successful in three straight sets, the scores being 10-8, 6-3 and 5-2. There was a chance for the home spectators to feel elated when Lt.-Col. Kingscote got the best of Capt. O'Hard Wood of Australia by 3 sets to 2. The Englishman rose to the occasion and playing a most pressing game, ultimately triumphed over this much-fancied Australian. The scores were 6-4, 3-6, 5-3, 1-6 and 6-4. After this performance Kingscote will no doubt be selected to represent England in the Davis Cup matches.

DEATH OF MRS. LYTTLETON.

A Cromer correspondent states that Mrs. Lyttleton, wife of Dr. Lyttleton, formerly Headmaster of Eton and Rector of Sideshore, Norfolk, was found dead in bed recently. She had not been in good health for some time.

interest has been given to his coming match with Jimmy Wilde for the Bantam Weight Championship of the world. All being well the much debated question of supremacy between the pair will be decided in London on July 17th. It will be recalled that the American was given the decision over Wilde at the Service Tournament at the Albert Hall, London, last winter. The great majority of those present were of the opinion that Wilde was the real winner, hence the match under notice. It is certain that both men will be very keen, and Wilde makes no secret of the fact that he does not expect the contest to go its full distance of 20 rounds.

BOXING.—A NEW CHAMPION.

The Bantam Weight Championship changed hands at the National Sporting Club on Monday night caused by the success of W. Ross of Glasgow over T. Noble of London, who meant to do battle for the Lonsdale Belt. The holder seemed to have many advantages, and as he had fought a draw with Criqui of France at Paris three days previously, he was considered to have every chance of retaining his honours. He opened well but Ross was most persistent, and by forcing the fighting soon gained the upper hand. Noble tried hard to stem the tide in the 9th round but without success, and he was an obviously beaten man that his seconds gave in and withdrew him from the contest in the 10th round. The victory of Ross must be mainly attributed to his determination. He cannot be compared in science to many of the previous Holders, but for down-right fighting ability and grim determination he compares well with any previous Holders of the Bantam weight championship.

RUSSIAN WOMAN ENVOY

GREAT TRIAL HEROINE

London, July 3. Among the members of the Russian Mission which has been sent to Paris by the anti-Bolshevik leader General Denikin is the Countess Panina, who is considered one of the most important leaders of the Constitutional Democratic Party. The countess played a personal part in the revolution and was the first woman to be a Russian Minister. Under Prince Lvov she was an Under-Secretary of State and under Kerensky she had charge of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

Questioned on her arrival in Paris regarding the situation in Russia, the countess said that little by little General Denikin and Admiral Koltchak were gaining power.

The countess was the victim of one of the most remarkable trials under the Bolsheviks. At the end of 1917 she was accused of misappropriating £3,200 of the public funds. One who was present described the chief witness against her as an "evil-vised individual who might have sat for a portrait of Judas Iscariot." This creature said that the countess had taken the money as a Christmas box for herself.

A dramatic intervention was made by a young Socialist factory hand, who warmly defended the prisoner. "Unlike so many countesses and princes whom we know too well," he said "who spend their lives amusing themselves at balls and picnics, Countess Panina gave the people of her best and choicest—her mind: soul, her energies, not to mention her money. Her people's palace has made her name familiar, not in Russia alone but all through Europe. . . . It has made men of many of us, myself included. Citizen-judges, the eyes of Europe are upon us. Let it not be said that the Russian people are not capable of appreciating true nobility of motive, genuine devotion to the cause of justice and humanity. Let your verdict be 'Not Guilty.' Sophie Vladimirovna, in the name of my comrades and my own, I thank you for all you have done and are doing for us."

Loud cheers broke out on all sides when Ivanoff had brought his speech to a close, and it was some time before the president was able to restore order.

In the end the charges against the countess collapsed, but the Bolsheviks kept her in prison for a time.

PEAK CLUB.

Mixed American Tennis Tournament.

The above, which, owing to the weather on Saturday afternoon last had to be postponed, will be held (weather permitting) on Saturday next the 23rd inst at 4.00 p.m.

Entrants are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary if they cannot play, by Thursday.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1919.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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IS

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SHOWING AT THE
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THE VICTORIA THEATRE Management offer you this five-act dramatic masterpiece, which they honestly and conscientiously believe to be exactly hundred per cent. per cent.

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This rugged miner gave his all to his "SILVER GIRL" wife. The lure of city life tempted her sorely. She was almost ensnared—and the end?

YOU MAY TAKE OUR WORD.
THE ENTIRE FAMILY WILL ENJOY IT.

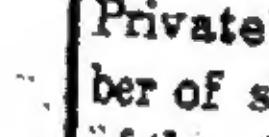
NOTICE.

G.  R.
We have this day admitted Mr. Edwin Lionel Sim as a partner in our firm.

A. & S. HANCOCK
Hongkong, 16th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

G.  R.
IN THE MATTER of the Trading, with the Enemy Ordinances, 1914 to 1919.

The Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, has for sale by Private Tender the following number of shares in the undertaking of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Limited, namely, 290 (Two hundred and ninety) Ordinary shares in respect of the capital of the said Company as existing prior to its increase in 1915 and 57 (Fifty seven) Ordinary shares (being the rights in respect of the said 290 shares) in respect of the capital of the said Company as increased in 1915.

Tenders for the above will be received up to and including the 10th day of September 1919.

Particulars, Forms of Tender and Conditions may be obtained from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, at the Treasury, Hongkong, or from Messrs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, Solicitors, 1 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

By Order,

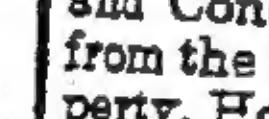
C. McL. MESSER,

Custodian of Enemy Property,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

G.  R.
THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING
CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per share for account 1919 will be payable on Thursday the 28th August, 1919. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividends Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from

Thursday the 21st August, 1919

to Thursday the 28th August, 1919

both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—"Mount Gough", No. 131 The Peak, 6 roomed house with large garden. Apply Lorley & Co., York Buildings.

NOTICE.

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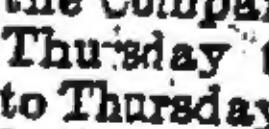
It is hereby notified that an Interim Dividend of 24 per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1919.

The Dividend will be payable on an after Thursday, the 28th August, 1919, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from

20th to 27th August, 1919 (both

days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order, G.  R.

General Manager.

NOTICE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

OFFICE

Whereas on July 19th, 1919, a

judgment was given by the

Revenue Department of the

British Government, in a

case of suit for

recovery of a sum of

£1,000,000,000,000,000,000,

it is hereby ordered that

the same is to be

paid into the

Revenue Department

NOTICES

Studebaker

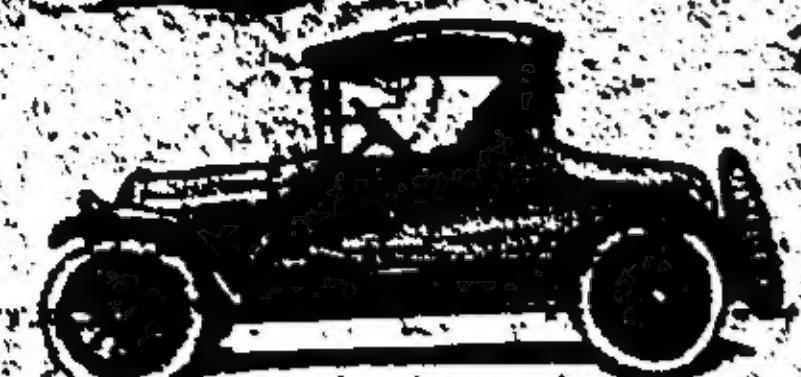
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AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY

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IZAL is obtainable at all the local dispensaries.

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FILET LACE TABLE COVERS—ROUND & SQUARE,
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ALL KINDS OF LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRICES MODERATE.

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Tel. No. 2860.

RAMSAY & CO.

DEATH OF CANON KNOWLING.

News was received in Durham
recently of the death at Torquay
of Canon Richard John Knowling.

Canon Knowling was in his
sixty-eighth year. He was a
professor of theological
questions. From 1905 until quite
recently he was Canon of Durham
and Professor of Divinity at
Durham University.

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HOTELS & INNS ALREADY IN STOCK AND
READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION.

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PROVIDE REASONABLE
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Invalids and Nursing Mothers cannot
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IN SWITZERLAND.

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The Cigarette with the Pedigree

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

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H. K. & S. Banks	1. \$655
Marine Insurances	
Cantons	430
North Chinas	320
Unions	220
Yangtze	280
Far Easterns	23
Fire Insurances	
China Fires	138
H. K. Fire	340
Shipping	
Douglas	95
Steamboats	24
Indos (Pref.)	32
Indos (Def.)	b. & sa. 1913
Shells	180
Ferries	351
Refineries	
Sugars	180
Malabons	46
Mining	
Kailans	60
Langkais	
Shanghai Loans	191
Shai Explorations	
Raubs	210
Tronobs	446
Ural Caspians	45
Docks Wharves (Godowns, &c.)	
H. K. Wharves	97
H. K. Docks	169
Shai Docks	318
N. Engineering	226
Lands, Hotels & Buildings	
Centrals	110
H. K. Hotels	124
L. Inrest	122
H. Phrynes Est.	860
K. Ioon Lands	46
L. Reclaimations	175
West Points	94
Cotton Mills	
Ewos	4310
Kung Viks	2214
Lau Kung Mows	2071
Orientals	112
Shai Cottons	210
Yangtszeapoos	1514
Miscellaneous	
Cements	830
China Borneos	13
Do. Light old b. 61/4 new b. 21/4	
China Providents	9
Dairy Farms	30
Electric H. K.	85
Electric Macao	34
Hongkong Ropes	32
Hk. Tramways	8.60
Peak Trams old b.	73/4
Do. new b.	80 cts.
Steam Laundries	31/2
Steel Foundries	12
Water-boats	161/2
Watsons	51/2
Wm. Powells	12
Wisemans	29

Hongkong, Aug. 20, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT

August 20th 11h. 25m.—Warning to Hongkong, Phulien, Cast Ports, &c.—Typhoon in Lat. 15° N. Long. 125° E. direction N.W. velocity 4 to 8 m.p.h.

August 20th 11h. 40m. No returns from Vladivostok and Japan. Pressure has increased slightly along the east coast of China and moderately in the highland suburb of Hongtong. It has decreased moderately over the Philippines.

The depression in the China Sea continues to move westward. This morning at 6 a.m. it was central over Hainan. The depression is in the Pacific, which may be a typhoon approaching N. Luzon on a W.N.W. track. At 6 a.m. this morning the center was about 150 miles N.E. of Legaspi.

Hongkong. Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 2.23 inches. Total since January 1st, 53.31 inches against an average of 51.52 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDIN 6 AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock. E. winds, fresh to moderate; fine.

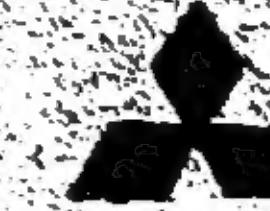
2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, fresh.

3 South coast of China b. between H.K. and Lantau. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China b. between H.K. and Hainan. E. to S.E. winds, fresh.

O. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, 20th Aug. 1919.

NOTICE



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“NEXT AISLE OVER”

TO-DAY'S MATINEE

“HINTON'S DOUBLE”

Booking at ANDERSON'S

THE CORONET

TEL. NO. 1743.

TO-NIGHT:

5.15 p.m.

“THE MAN FROM BITTER ROOTS”

LUKE ON TIN CAN ALLEY.

9.15 p.m.

“HEARTS OF THE WORLD”

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

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Telephone No. 1873, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART Manager.

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